

REVIEWS

Flora Europaea. Edited by T. G. TUTIN, V. H. HEYWOOD, N. A. BURGESS, D. M. MOORE, D. H. VALENTINE, S. M. WALTERS, and D. A. WEBB. Vol. 2. Rosaceae to Umbelliferae, xxvii + 455 pp., 5 maps. Cambridge University Press. 28 February 1969 ["1968"]. \$23.50.

The Editorial Organization of the *Flora Europaea* project produced Vol. 1, Lycepediaceae to Platanaceae, in 1964 after approximately eight years of existence (reviewed, Madroño 18: 62-63. 1965). This second volume, about five years later, continues the botanical synthesis in English for the multilingual region between the Atlantic and the Ural Mountains. The project is expected to be completed in a total of four volumes. Although this work is intended for use in Europe it is applicable, at least in part, because of the extensive distribution of many genera and species, throughout the Northern Hemisphere and to whatever European plants are cultivated or naturalized. Appendices explain abbreviations of author's names and titles of references for Vol. 2. Each volume has its own fold out maps, English-Latin vocabulary, and index and can be used independently.

Volume 2 treats 50 families including Rosaceae, Leguminosae, and Umbelliferae, respectively with 35, 74, and 110 genera. The number of species keyed out for some of the larger genera are 75 species for *Rubus*, 118 for *Alchemilla*, 133 for *Astragalus*, 99 for *Trifolium*, 105 for *Euphorbia*, and 92 for *Viola*. Reconsideration of some generic points of view has returned *Dasiphora fruticosa* to *Potentilla*, thus differing from *Flora USSR*, and happily has reunited *Cornus* permitting respectful disregard for *Thelycrania* and *Chamaepericlymenum*, thus differing from the *Flora of the British Isles*. Inclusion of persistent introductions reveals, astonishingly, that *Gunnera tinctoria* is locally naturalized in western Europe. Eleven species of *Eucalyptus* have been included although there is no mention that they reproduce.

The only deficiency worth commenting on concerns the failure to give generic citations and to indicate the type species for the genera. This would amount to a statement established from the original description of the name of the species on which the genus was founded. Admittedly this sometimes is very complicated but authors having dealt with a genus taxonomically surely are in a better position to express an opinion on generic type species than normally is possible for the staff members of the Index Nominum Genericorum project.

The clearly stated, indented keys with numbered couplets, the condensation of vast numbers of synonyms, all clearly indexed, the annotations on variation and problem situations appearing on every page, mark *Flora Europaea* as an important taxonomic summation. Perhaps only one of many small steps forward for Mankind of 1969, the continuation of this flora is a great step forward for botanists, many of whom will turn to these volumes for purposes other than to identify unknown specimens of European plants.—WALLACE R. ERNST, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Plant Taxonomy. By V. H. HEYWOOD. iv + 60 pp., illustrated. St. Martin's Press, New York. 1967.

This book is an outline of the current field of plant taxonomy and is intended for beginning biology students. The author attempts not only to present the scientific and theoretical basis for plant taxonomy, but also tries to give an overview of modern research methods in this area of biology. Although the topics represent a rather complete survey of plant taxonomy (e.g., populations and species, cytology, taxonomy, biochemical systematics, numerical taxonomy, etc.), the discussion and